

The OzBoy File

The Truth About The Hilton Hotel Bombing



Written

By

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The Truth About The Hilton Hotel Bombing



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The Truth About The Hilton Hotel Bombing

Understanding False Flag Terrorism

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The Truth About The Hilton Hotel Bombing

Understanding False Flag Terrorism

False Flag Attacks are basically Population Control measures, put into place they install fear and makes any subject or population easy to control.

Definition: - False Flag Terrorist Attack

False Flag operations are covert operations which are designed to deceive the public in such a way that the operations appear as though they are being carried out by other entities.

The name is derived from the military concept of flying false colours that is, flying the flag of a country other than one's own.

False flag operations are not limited to war and counter-insurgency operations, and have been used in peacetime for example, during Italy's strategy of tension.

Basically there are two ways to pull off a False Flag Terrorist Attack

1) Recruit a small team to carry off the attack, this way is very risky because they leave their fingerprints behind which stand out like dogs balls to experienced researchers and investigators.

The real perpetrators are easier to identify, point out and expose, and makes it easier also to trace back to the higher ups that ordered, sanction the attacks to go ahead. E.G Corrupt Politicians, Military People and Intelligence Chiefs.

2) The other way in which to carry off a False Flag Terrorist Attack is doing it under cover of running some Police, Military Drill this way is more effective, the real perpetrators are harder to identify point out, thus harder to have it traced back to the higher ups the chain who ordered and sanction the attacks. E.G Corrupt Politicians, Military People and Intelligence Chiefs.

They hide their finger prints within by carrying out the False Flag Attack at the same time, same place as running Police & Military Drills thus hiding out amongst 100's even thousands who are participating in the Drills.

In many cases your really recruiting others in the operation of doing the attacks and little do people realize they have just helped the real perpetrators carry off the attacks and have been the saps.

There is another reason why the real perpetrators carry off attacks at the same time as running drills and that's to stop the countries Police, Military and Intelligence Agencies from fighting back and doing their job from letting these attacks from going ahead.

This is where we catch them every time when doing our research and investigations and how we know something is a False Flag Terrorist Attack they carry them out while running these drills.

The chances of a Terrorist Attack happening at the same time, place as a drill going on is 13 pass a trillion odds of it happening, so coincidence cannot be explained away that easy.

The other thing to successfully carry off a False Flag Terrorist Attack is for the Police, Intelligence Agencies, Military to place somebody as Media Officer in, thus they can control the flow of information and feed the Mainstream Media the pre-scripted Official story.

Welcomed to **The OzBoy File – The Truth About The Hilton Hotel Bombing**, there has been a few books written on this subject, I don't proclaim that this book will take there place, we just wanted to write a simple easy to read book, that the average Joe or Mary can pick up and read.

Sit back and enjoy the book and all the research, study and information **The OzBoy File** has collected on this case.

Did the Ananda Marga religious organization do it?

Was it the first case of political terrorism in Australia?

Some people say that Police Special Branch did it, Some say it was ASIO (Australia's intelligence service)?

Can we ever name the Hilton bomber/s?

This is a true story of prejudice, politics, corruption lies and murder.

It is a tale of thriller-like twists and turns.





Who planted the bomb that killed two garbagemen and a police officer?

The courts jailed the wrong man and after years of false imprisonment Tim Anderson was set free.

Evan Pederick, who said he did it and offered himself up for jail, later said perhaps he was mistaken about his confession and now is studying to be a Church of England priest.

Police who were shown to have falsely claimed they arrested men with a bomb, kept their jobs, their bravery medals, their promotions and their salary increases.

Who Benefited From The Bombing

- The Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO)
- The formation of the Australian Federal Police (AFP)
- The creation of Para-military units in state police force
- Domestic Special Air Service (SAS) units in the Australian Defence Forces (ADF)
- Establishment of Crisis Policy Centres to take control over parts of the country in times of alleged emergency.

Introduction

At 12.40 am on February 13, 1978, a bomb exploded in a garbage bin outside Sydney's Hilton Hotel, the venue for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM), a gathering of government leaders from former British colonies.

The blast killed two garbage collectors, Alex Carter and William Favell, and a police officer, Paul Birmistriw.

Backed by the media, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and New South Wales Premier Neville Wran ordered the military onto urban streets for the first time in Australia, claiming that a new era of terrorism had arrived.

Without any clear legal or constitutional authorisation, the federal Liberal government and the state Labor government deployed some 1,500 armed troops, with armoured personnel carriers and helicopters, along a major highway on Sydney's outskirts and in the nearby town of Bowral, the site of a scheduled CHOGRM leaders' summit.

The Sydney Morning Herald declared: "Australia this week had a new and shocking experience. It was our first full taste of Twentieth Century terrorism."

Over the following 18 months, Fraser's right-wing government, with Labor's support, used the Hilton bombing as the pretext to carry through a far-reaching expansion in the powers and resources of the police and security apparatus.

The changes included vast surveillance powers

- The Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO)
- The formation of the Australian Federal Police (AFP)
- The creation of Para-military units in state police force
- Domestic Special Air Service (SAS) units in the Australian Defence Forces (ADF)

- Establishment of Crisis Policy Centres to take control over parts of the country in times of alleged emergency.

Yet, the question of who carried out the Hilton bombing remains unresolved to this day.

Twice, the police and spy agencies framed-up and jailed people accused of involvement in the explosion, only to have those frame-ups fall apart.

Then came a series of judicial and political cover-ups designed to prevent any serious probing of the Hilton affair.

A careful review of the evidence, the unanswered questions and the political background points to the crime having been committed by the security agencies themselves.

Chapter 1

The Hilton Operation Begins

There has always been a strong suspicion that ASIO were involved in the Hilton Bombing.

To understand the reasons for this suspicion it is necessary to understand the crucial significance of the Hilton Bombing in the development of Australia's political police Q ASIO, the State Special Branches and the military intelligence groups.

Throughout the Cold War, the political police in Australia had seen their role as being concerned with the surveillance of subversives.

As opposition to the Vietnam War grew, the political police were used extensively against the growing anti-Vietnam movement.

In turn, this mass movement saw the political police as a major threat to Australian democracy.

The Campaign against Political Police was born out of the Vietnam Moratorium movement.

This campaign reached its climax in February 1978 when a series of extraordinary political upheavals confronted Australia's political police with the gravest crisis in their history.

At this time, the Hilton Bombing provided the means whereby the Australian political police redefined their role from being anti-subversive to being anti-terrorist.

In November 1977, Don Dunstan, the Premier of South Australia, asked Justice White to investigate the nature and extent of security records kept by that state's Special Branch.

The release of this report would have catastrophic repercussions for security police throughout Australia.

The report demonstrated the extent of political police surveillance of "subversives".

More importantly, it showed that this concept of "subversive" was extraordinarily broad.

Files were maintained on all ALP candidates and elected members on all members and activities of the ACTU on demonstrators and participants in peace movements (even prayer meetings for peace were watched and recorded) and on all members of the South Australian Council for Civil Liberties.

Long before the Council was formed, the public utterances of prominent citizens who advocated any form of civil rights and liberties were recorded and indexed.

In all, files had been established and built up on a staggering 40,000 people.

According to Justice White, the concept of "subversive" covered everyone with opinions to the left of an arbitrary centre point chosen by someone in Special Branch.

Justice White continued: "I have no doubt that the arbitrary centre point was established by Special Branch with the assistance of ASIO."

Another aspect that disturbed Justice White was Special Branch's complete lack of skill in intelligence gathering.

They collected gossip and rumours, and after a while this gossip became accepted as fact.

Justice White referred to the files as "a mass of records . . . relating to matters, organizations, and persons having no connection with genuine security risks . . . material which I know to be inaccurate, and sometimes scandalously inaccurate, appears in some dossiers."

The South Australian Commissioner of Police, Harold Salisbury, strongly urged that the Government not publish Justice White's report as the effects of publication would be "volcanic", with ramifications that would extend to all state Special Branches, ASIO, and foreign intelligence sources.

However, on 17 January 1978, Don Dunstan sacked Police Commissioner, Salisbury for misleading him on the extent of Special Branch files, and published the report.

This event, one month before the Hilton bombing, sent the intelligence community into convulsions.

On the same day, Dunstan wrote to Prime Minister Fraser to tell him that South Australian police would no longer act as intermediaries for ASIO.

All but two of South Australia's Special Branch were transferred to other units, and those two were retained to help with the destruction of all records that were not to do with genuine security risks.

The ramifications of these events were exactly as the sacked Police Commissioner Harold Salisbury had predicted they shook the secret police in Australia as no other events had.

On 20 January , the West Australian opposition called for an Inquiry into its Special Branch, and the next day, the Melbourne Age echoed this concern editorially.

In an editorial on 19 January 1978, the Australian commented on the South Australian affair "It is the size of the surveillance that is disturbing . . .

Clearly the latitude given to Special Branch has been immense.

It is worthy of a banana republic.

It is not worthy of an Australian state.

The issue had assumed such importance that in the week following Salisbury's sacking, The National Times devoted a special issue to the South Australian controversy and the role of the Special Branches in Australian politics.

It was called The Political Police - The Extraordinary and Disturbing Behaviour of our Special Branch Police.

Federally, ASIO was now embroiled within the burgeoning crisis there were calls for it to destroy all files no longer relevant to security and federal cabinet decided to appoint a committee to investigate the relationship between ASIO and the state Special Branches.

Strong laws were proposed to curb ASIO's excesses.

The Special Branch controversy widened to include New South Wales, when Don Dunstan detailed an episode that revealed that ASIO files had been given to the Leader of the Opposition in New South Wales, Peter Coleman.

A Sydney journalist claimed that ASIO files on five prominent left-wingers had been made available to him by Coleman in 1971.

These files were to be used in a magazine called 'The Analysis' which was to prepare articles on the basis of information supplied by ASIO to discredit radical individuals, in particular members of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

One of the files had been prepared by South Australian Special Branch for purely political purposes.

This seemed to be a damning example of the political misuse of intelligence information. Secret Police files were to be used as a party political weapon.

It confirmed deeply held left-wing and ALP fears that the secret police were a secret arm of the conservative parties.

The Privacy Committee of the NSW parliament began examining the files of NSW's Special Branch on Jan 23.

On February 9 (four days before the Hilton Bombing) Premier Neville Wran announced that a judicial inquiry would be held into the links between NSW Special Branch and ASIO, and also into the connection between them and the leader of the Opposition in New South Wales, Peter Coleman.

The inquiry was to investigate the allegations that Coleman was involved with a scheme to use ASIO documents to discredit people.

It threatened to become a major political scandal.

The establishment of this Inquiry was due to be announced on February 14, the day after the Hilton Bombing.

It was on this day that the sniffer dog squad was called off.

It seems it was at this stage that the Hilton Operation began.

Someone very high up in the security forces decided that the political police could rescue their position with a publicity stunt.

A bomb was going to be found in a rubbish bin outside the CHOGRM conference at the Hilton Hotel.

It was to be planted Saturday morning before the heads of state arrived.

It would be discovered after a warning phone call on Monday morning.

The press were to be alerted too.

A blaze of pro-political police publicity would follow.

All that had to be done was to keep people away from the garbage bin.

The Hilton Operation ran strictly according to plan up until 12.30AM on the Monday morning.

Two garbage pick-ups were prevented by the NSW police.

Whoever planted the bomb was well aware of the garbage collection times.

Another garbage collection was due at 1AM Monday morning.

At 12.30AM the warning phone call was made.

(Terry Griffiths says another police officer told him the warning phone call was made by a Sergeant in Special Branch who had been observing the scene outside the Hilton in a red torana, a police observation car.

The warning phone caller rang the police switchboard and asked to speak to Special Branch.

It was 12.30AM Monday morning.

Normally, Special Branch would not be there at that hour, though the phone caller seemed to believe they would be.

(Indeed, the same person called back an hour later at 1.30Am and again asked to speak to Special Branch.)

After the phone rang a few times, the police telephonist transferred the call to the sergeant in charge of the CIB, Cec Streetfield.

The Hilton Operation had begun to unravel.

What Streetfield did on being informed of the bomb, is one of the mysteries of the Hilton.

What he did not do is notorious he did not warn the police outside the Hilton over the police radio.

Streetfield testified before the Hilton Inquest in 1982.

According to Terry Griffiths, he told a pack of lies.

According to Streetfield, the phone caller said: "Dere is a bomb in der bin outside der Hilton Hotel."

The phone caller then rang the Sydney Morning Herald and told them they might be interested in what was about to happen outside the Hilton Hotel.

The Hilton Operation continued to fall apart.

The garbage collection truck was running twenty minutes early that night. T

They arrived outside the Hilton at 12.40AM before the bomb was found.

Chapter 2

The Explosion

Many issues are raised by the Hilton blast itself and the police and intelligence operations surrounding it.

An overflowing rubbish bin containing some form of explosive material blew up when the bin was thrown into a Sydney City Council garbage compactor truck.

The explosion scattered pieces of the truck for 30 to 40 metres and killed the two council workers, Favell and Carter, instantly.

Officially, nothing is even known about the bomb's materials or how they were detonated.

According to the police, no explosive residue could be detected.

"All the tests were unsuccessful," Detective-Sergeant Gibson told an international forensic science conference a year later.

There is evidence that whoever planted the explosives in the bin intended them to be found before they were detonated.

Two anonymous warning calls were made to the media just before the blast.

One to the Sydney Morning Herald said: "You'll be interested in what the police are going to be doing down at the Hilton soon," followed by a garbled reference to a bomb.

At 12.40 am, a man rang the Sydney police CIB headquarters and said: "Listen carefully. There is a bomb in a rubbish bin outside the Hilton Hotel in George Street."

The duty sergeant then heard the explosion.

In the lead-up to the blast, police and security officials inexplicably prevented council garbage trucks from emptying the bin.

It appears that Favell and Carter arrived ahead of schedule, just after 12.30 am, and proceeded to pick up the bin before the police could intervene.

Other unanswered questions include: -

Why did the agencies responsible for CHOGRM security—ASIO, the Commonwealth Police, the ADF and the NSW state police—fail to detect the explosive material earlier?

Why were established security protocols, which require the searching of rubbish bins, breached?

Why were military sniffer dogs, whose services had previously been requested, not used?

These breaches of elementary security cannot be explained credibly as a product of police and intelligence service incompetence.

The most plausible explanation is that the explosive materials were placed in the bin by, or with the connivance of, security officials, with the intention of having the explosives discovered by the police or ASIO in the midst of the CHOGRM conference.

Such a discovery could have been used to claim a police "success", while creating a terrorist scare to justify the build-up of the police-military apparatus.

Chapter 3

Frame-Ups And Cover-Ups

After the bombing, the authorities and the media immediately blamed Ananda Marga, a religious sect opposed to the government of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who attended the CHOGRM summit.

During 1977, members of the sect had been accused of several acts of violence in Australia directed against the Indian government.

ASIO claimed to have no forewarning of the Hilton bomb.

Yet, an intensive surveillance and infiltration operation had been mounted against Ananda Marga prior to the bombing, orchestrated from the highest levels.

Federal cabinet papers for 1977, released reveal that Fraser's cabinet had discussed banning Ananda Marga, and was told the organization was under close monitoring by ASIO and the State Police Special Branches.

The sect's phones were tapped, its offices bugged, its mail intercepted and its members spied upon.

Four months after the bombing, a police agent named Richard Seary, who had joined the Ananda Marga, convinced three members of the sect, Tim Anderson, Paul Alister and Ross Dunn, to accompany him to paint graffiti on the home of the extreme right-wing National Front leader Robert Cameron.

Unknown to the trio, Seary had planted explosives in the car.

The three were arrested on the way to Cameron's house and charged with conspiracy to murder.

Seary also claimed that, while in the car on the way to Cameron's house, the trio had boasted of the Hilton bombing.

Anderson, Alister and Dunn were convicted in the NSW Supreme Court, with the media widely depicting their jailing for 16 years as punishment for the Hilton blast.

In 1982, a coronial inquest into the Hilton deaths was shut down after Seary testified once more.

His evidence was used to lay murder charges against the trio (requiring the coroner to terminate the inquest), even though the police knew that Alister had not been in Sydney at the time of the bombing.

All the charges were dropped two years later, but the inquest was never re-opened.

After a seven-year public campaign, Anderson, Alister and Dunn were finally pardoned in May 1985 and awarded compensation for false imprisonment.

A judicial inquiry headed by Justice James Wood ruled that Seary had lied on at least 50 occasions.

Wood described Seary as "a person of considerable intelligence and imagination who craved recognition and status and who was willing to exaggerate, bend the truth and lie in appropriate circumstances."

Yet, the judge made no findings against the police.

Four years later, in 1989, the NSW police mounted another frame-up of Anderson, arresting him for the Hilton blast.

This time the two key police witnesses were a prison informer, Raymond Denning, who claimed that Anderson had admitted the bombing while in jail, and an ex-Ananda Marga member, Evan Pederick, who testified that Anderson had instructed him to plant the explosives in the garbage bin.

When Anderson was convicted by a Supreme Court jury in October 1990, the Sydney Morning Herald ran the headline.

“Guilty: The Hilton Bomber” and the newspaper declared the bombing to be “finally solved”.

Anderson was sentenced to 14 years jail on three counts of murder.

Eight months later, however, in June 1991, Anderson was released after the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal found obvious flaws in the evidence.

Prison records showed that Denning and Anderson were not even in the same prison on one of the days Denning claimed Anderson had confessed to him.

As for Pederick, he and the police advanced three different versions of his story, all related to Desai’s arrival and departure times from the Hilton.

An examination of the movement times demolished each version, with the appellate court describing one as “hopeless”.

The sole person remaining in jail was Pederick, who was convicted of murder in 1989 after the Director of Public Prosecutions rejected his application for immunity in return for giving evidence against Anderson.

After Anderson’s acquittal, Pederick unsuccessfully appealed against his own conviction.

He remained in jail for about eight years.

Despite the collapse of two police frame-ups, the state Liberal and federal Labor governments effectively blocked demands for an official inquiry into the Hilton affair.

In October 1991, the Hawke government's attorney-general Michael Duffy refused to answer a series of questions from independent MP Ted Mack about ASIO's role in the bombing and told federal parliament that any inquiry would have to be a state matter.

Two months later, the NSW parliament passed a resolution calling for a joint federal-state inquiry but the motion meant little, given the federal Labor government's insistence on burying the issue.

Chapter 4

Who Benefited?

The Hilton bombing occurred in a period of ongoing social and political turmoil, following the "Canberra Coup" of November 1975, when Governor-General Sir John Kerr invoked the prerogative powers of the monarchy to dismiss the elected Labor government of Gough Whitlam.

In 1976, the trade unions were forced to call Australia's first-ever general strike, a one-day stoppage against the Fraser government's dismantling of the Medibank health scheme.

Throughout 1977, opinion polls indicated that the Fraser government faced defeat.

Although the government was re-elected at the end of that year, it remained extremely concerned about the depth of opposition to its policies.

The bombing became a vehicle for the government to implement a sweeping build-up of the police-intelligence apparatus, the basis for which had been laid by the Whitlam government.

Facing hostility in the labour movement over the openly right-wing activities of ASIO and the police Special Branches, Whitlam had commissioned a royal commission headed by Justice Robert Hope.

In a series of reports, ultimately published in 1977, Hope essentially proposed legalising most of ASIO's legally dubious phone-tapping and other surveillance operations, while recommending that the intelligence agencies focus their work more on socialist organizations rather than Labor Party and trade union figures, who posed no real threat to the political establishment.

In the meantime, however, Whitlam's government had been removed and the dismissal fuelled further concerns about the role of the security services.

In November 1977, Premier Don Dunstan's Labor government in South Australia commissioned an inquiry by Justice White, which reported that the state's police Special Branch, with the assistance of ASIO, maintained files on 40,000 people, including Labor MPs, union members, civil libertarians and peace protestors.

Just four days before the Hilton bombing, NSW Premier Wran was forced to announce an inquiry into the links between ASIO and the NSW Special Branch.

As a result of the bombing, Wran dropped the inquiry.

Three weeks after the explosion, an ASIO Bill was introduced into federal parliament.

As proposed by Hope, the legislation authorised ASIO to intercept mail and telecommunications, use bugging devices, and carry out searches and seizures.

Disclosure of the identity of ASIO agents became a criminal offence.

Within two months of the bombing, former British police chief Sir Robert Mark completed a report to the Fraser government calling for the establishment of the Australian Federal Police and the creation of police Para-military units.

These measures, the greatest expansion of the powers and resources of the police-intelligence apparatus since World War II, helped lay the foundations for the even more draconian police-state provisions introduced since 2001 on the pretext of combating terrorism.

The coming to power of the Rudd Labor government will in no way alter this agenda.

Just like his predecessors, Rudd has signalled his determination to protect and legitimise the powers of the security agencies, vowing to maintain all of the Howard government's "anti-terrorism" laws.

The questions left by the Hilton affair, and the subsequent cover-up by the last federal Labor government, underscore the necessity of opposing the deep assault on civil liberties and basic democratic rights being carried out in the name of the fraudulent "war on terror".

Conclusion

So there you have it the Hilton Hotel Bombing in a nutshell, you can see who benefited from the bombing and this False Flag Terrorist Attack Government and Police, Intelligence Services to push what ever agenda the people behind the scenes want to push and we the people are the victims.

I encourage people to put down the book and read it again in a few days and it will all come together and make sense, but most of this entire book will serve as a good introduction for The OzBoy File other 2 books The Truth About Port Arthur Massacre Part 1 & Part 2.

So when you go to read these books, you will have an understanding of how corrupt our Political Parties, Politicians, Police, Military, Intelligence Agencies are and also how incompetent the Mainstream Media is reporting these events and just parrot the pre-scripted Official story line as feed to them.

The End

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